TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

United States Finance as Viewed in England and France.

The Ecumenical Council in Rome and a Deistical Congress in Naples.

Austro-German Difficulties in the East.

Mavigation and Water Depth in the Suez Canal.

ROME.

Opening of the Ecumenical Council-Crowds in the City-terand Papal Proces-Crowds in the solution. Rowe, Dec. 8, 1869.

The Ecumenical Council was opened to-day by

The weather was unfavorable, rain falling at intervals throughout the day, but enormous crowds filled the Vatican and lined the streets through which the members of the Council passed.

The Pope, followed by 703 bishops, proceeded to the hall of the Council amid the ringing of bells and the thundering of cannon from the forus of St. Angelo The Holy Father was in fine health.

The galieries of the Hall of Council were occupied by the sovereigns and princes now in Rome, by the members of the corps diplomatique and other nota-bles. The ceremonies excelled in grandeur and magnificence any that have taken place in Rome

within the present century. The Temporal Powers Not Represented. LONDON, Dec. 8, 1869. None of the temporal Powers has a special repre-

ENGLAND.

sentative at the Ecumenical Council.

United States Finance-The Alabama Claims-The Mitre of Exeter-The Peabody Funeral. LONDON, Dec. 8, 1869. The Times, in an article on American finances,

says:—
The fact that repudiation has been practised by all the States except Massachusetts, associated with the theory which widely obtains in the Union that gold debts may be paid in paper, injures American securities. Offers of conversion will arouse distrust and defer success.

The London News, commenting on General Grant's statement of the Alabama question in his message, infers that the Americans want indemnity for their feelings rather than for their trade or pockets. This may be given. Diplomacy may oil this international friction and remove a sentimental grievance without compromising British interest or

The appointment of the Rev. Dr. Temple as Bishop of Exeter has been confirmed, notwithstanding the protests and arguments made against it.

It is reported that the United States steamer Plymouth will not accompany the remains of George Peabody to America, but will return to the Mediter Government Commercial Caution.

The English Ministry have refused to accept the

modifications of the treaty of commerce between England and France proposed by the latter.

FRANCE.

LONDON, Dec. 8-P. M.

The United States Treasury Report. PARIS, Dec. 8, 1869. The Siècle, of this city, in its issue to-day, prints a large portion of the report of the Secretary of the American Treasury, received by cable, and in its comments thereon says:—"An American promise is

quivalent to its fulfilment." The Continental press generally applaud Secre-tary Boutwell's plan for the resumption of specie

The Imperial Parliamentary Platform.

Paris, Dec. 8, 1869. In the Corps Législatif to-day M. Forcade de la quette, Minister of the Interior, made a speech in favor of the verification of the election of Dreolle, a government candidate for the Corps. He declared that the government defended the dorsed it. In the towns only disorders prevailed. He was in favor of putting down the evil doers who had disgraced Paris and other towns during the late

He concluded by assuring the Deputies that the government wished to establish liberty, but with prudence and firmness. The speech of the Minister was warmly ap-

a vote of 171 affirmatives to 77 negatives.

The right of M. Dreoile to a seat was sustained by

General Banks.

PARIS, Dec. 8, 1860. General N. P. Banks has arrived in this city.

The Delstical Council in Session. FLORENCE, Dec. 8, 1860.
The Congress of Deists has assembled in Naples.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

Light Draught Steamers-The Depth of Water. LONDON, Dec. 8, 1869. Shallow iron steamers are building on the Tyne

for the navigation of the Sucz Canal. Mr. Ashbury, who sailed through the Canal in his yacht Cambria, writes that after taking careful oundings he is of the opinion that no vesser drawing over nineteen feet of water can pass through

MONTENEGRO.

A "Principalities" Territorial Question-North German Interference. PARIS, Dec. 8, 1869.

The Prince of Montenegro has protested against the intention of Austria to occupy his territory with troops, and the Pressian government sustains

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The State Temperance Committee in Session at Concord—The Political Questions of Tem-

perance and Rum. Concord, Dec. 8, 1869. An adjourned meeting of the committee of the State Temperance Alliance was held here to-day. The attendance was quite full. The meeting was called to order by E. Adams, of Concord. The meeting was then organized by the choice of Rev. E. Adams, as chairman, and F. S. Crawford, as secretary. The reading of correspondence from influential men in different parts of the State on the question of the expediency of running an independent candidate at the March election, came up. The opinions expressed were various, but mostly in favor of such a course. The committee then adjourned this this afternoon.

On the reassembling the Rev. Dr. Barrows, from the committee, reported a series of resolutions, the first and last of which were adopted. They denounce both political parties, assert that they are under control of the rum interest, declare the necessity of a new party, and fax on the \$210 day of January for the assembling of a State Convention at Concord.

The second resolution was very severe in denouncing the republican party. It was passed after discussion and subsequently reschined.

On motion of Nev. M. Hardy, Rev. Dr. Barrows, f. Crawford and Colonel H. D. Pierce were appointed a committee to issue the call for the convention. The attendance was quite full. The meeting was

ttempt to Destroy a Town-Movements of Troops—Arrival of Havanu.

HAVANA, Dec. 8, 1869. An attempt was lately made to burn the town of Jule, but it was frustrated. Many persons suspected of complicity in the plot have been arrested. towards Puerto Principe. It is supposed the inten-tion of the troops is to destroy a rebet encampingent

planted on that road. The Gertrude is reported ashore on Roman Key,

General Lesca has arrived in Havana sick.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Wreck of the Ship Orion-Death of a San Francisco Revenue Collector. SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 8, 1869.

A despatch from Los Angeles says the ship Orion, from New York for San Francisco, went ashore on Yuigo Shoal, near San Diego, on the night of December 6. She was rescued by the steamer Ori-flamme and towed into the harbor of San Diego, leaking badly. She will probably discharge The crew are down with the scurvy. No cargo.

G. O. Rawlings, United States Revenue Collector G. 6. Rawlings, United States revenue Concertor for the San Francisco district, died to-day from in-juries received by the bursting of a sugar drying pan at a sugar refinery recently. The United States steamer Mohican sailed yester-day for Ship island.

Proceedings of the California Legislature-The Bark Almenn, of Baltimore, Missing.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 8, 1869. Both branches of the California Legislature to-day totided the Governor that they were ready for business. The Governor's message will be delivered to The pill retaining in office the democratic Superin

by a strict party vote. The Board of Education here-tofore elected a Superintendent, but the bill as passed to-day postpones the matter until the next general election.

The bark Almena, Captain Harmon, which left Battimore, Md., on the 1stu of June, with a cargo of coal for this port, has not yet arrived, and it is leared she has been lost. When last spoken her sterapost and cutwater were gone, her chain boits battered, and she was otherwise danaged. Blue lights and rockets were seen off Monterey Bay a few nights since, and it is thought they were sent up by the Almena.

Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—Choice shipping arm at \$1.62½ a \$1.57½. Legal tenders, sic.

endent of Schools passed the Senate and Assembly

THE INDIANS.

Depredations of the Sioux in Wyoming Territory-A Mail Party Missing.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8, 1869.

A letter from Laramie, December 4, says: -The Indian troubles in Wyoming are quite alarming. Bands of Stoux are moving through the Territory robusing and murdering. The mail party that left Fort Laramte was driven in by the Indians. Another that left several days previous had not been heard from, and it is feared they have been captured.

TEXAS ELECTION.

Radical Majority in Forty-six Countles 5.489. GALVESTON, Dec. 8, 1869. Returns from foxy-six counties give Davis 5,489 majority, and Fianagan for Lieutenant Governor

8,260 majority. Davis Elected Governor-The Legislature Radical.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 8, 1869. General W. S. Clarke, member of Congress elect from the Third district of Texas, passed through here yesterday for Washington. He claims that Davis is elected Governor. The probability is that all the candidates for Congress on the Davis ficket are elected by good majorities; also both branches of the Legislature for the same party.

ALABAMA.

Legislative Proceedings-Judge Busteed Com plimented by the Huntsville Bar.
MONTGOMERY, Dec. 8, 1860.

In the Senate to-day only local bills were acted upon. In the House there was an animated discussion over the report of the Election Committee to select Mr. Brown member from Chambers. It was not disposed of at the adjournment. Judge Busteed is here for the purpose, it is under-stood, of holding a bankrupt court. The following resolution was adopted by the Huntsville bar at the late session of the court, which causes much com-ment here:—

Resolved, That Mr. Richard Bustesd, by the dignity, coutesy, impartiality and ability with which he has despatche, the business of this term, has won the respect and esteem a the bar, and entitled himself and the court over which he presides to the public coundence.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Sinking of the Steamer Rebecca at Parkersburg-Four or Five Lives Lost. WHEBLING, Dec. 8, 1869.

The Wheeling and Parkersburg packet Rebecca coilided with pier No. 4 of the bridge at Parkersburg last night and sunk immediately. Four or five lives were lost. All the passengers are reported to be ters occur daily by colliding with the piers of the

new bridges at Beliaur and Farkersburg, and a number of similar accidents are reported as having occurred at the Steubenville bridge.

Five bodies have been recovered from the wreck up to this evening, as follows:—Sanford Karr, John Karr, Henthorn and Long, and one, name unknown. These are all that are positively known to be lost, though it is reported and believed six or eight more persons are missing. The cabin passengers barely escaped with their lives, losing all their baggage. The boat was valued at \$30,000, and was insured for \$12,000 in Wheeling and Cincinnati companies.

KENTUCKY.

Decision Relative to the Taxation of Income from United States Bonds—The Congressional Law Forbidding Their Taxation Un-

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 8, 1869. Judge Hoke, of the Jefferson County Court, ren-dered an important decision to-day in the case of the Commonwealth of Kentucky vs. the Louisville City National Bank, on the application of the attorneys for the defence to dismiss the rule issued. Sunt was instituted to recover the tax levied by the State on the income arising from United States bonds held by the bank, and the decision which win apply to all banks holding such bonds declares the act of the Legislature constitutional and the act of Congress forbidding the tax unconstitutional. An appear will be made.

MISSOURI.

Meeting of German Physicians in St. Louis Deputy United States Marshal Murdered.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 18, 1869. The German physicians of this city will hold a meeting to-morrow night to remonstrate against hanging Dr. Schoeppe, the Pennsylvania physician who is under sentence of death for poisoning his

wife.
L. T. Moses, of Sedalia, Mo., Deputy United States
Marshal, was shot and killed in Camden county inst
Saturday evening. He had gone there to arrest a
man named Felix Whitworth for running an ideat
distillery. Whitworth is a desperate character and
is supposed to be the murderer.

Successful Diamond Robbery in Albany. ALBANY, Dec. 8, 1869.
A bold and successful diamond robbers was per

a thief entered the jewelry store of W. H. Williams, No. 488 Broadway, under pretence to buy, but really for the purpose of theft. While looking at a dia-mond ring he dropped it on the floor behind the counter, and as Mr. Robert D. Williams, son of the proprietor, was about to pick son of the proprietor, was about to pick it up the thief seized the tray, containing about 22,500 worth of diamonds, and ran towards the door. Mr. Williams pursued, but was compelled to retreat at the muzzle of a pistol. A confederate of the thief opened the door and the latter backed out. The door was then closed and fastened on the outside by means of a piece of rope with a ring attached to each end. One ring was piaced on the door knob and the other on the hook that holds the iron bar that encircles the shutters of the show window, thus fastening Mr. Williams in the store. The threves escaped by ine thief in the store, were recovered. Mr. Williams, the propiletor of the store, was absent, having left for New York to-day.

VIRGINIA.

ings of the People at the Prospect of the Early Admission of the State-Opposi-tion of Sore-Headed Politicians-Exedus of tion of Sore-Licaus.
Carpot-Bagger Officials.
RICHMOND, Dec. 8, 1869.
Congress F

The President's recommendation to Congress for the early admission of Virginia and the prospect of its being speedily carried out cause a general feeling of rejoicing, the exceptions peng a few factions radicals, whom the republican party left to run the last Convention by themselves, and a few sore-headed old democrats, who exhibit cheap pluck by swearing that they would rather be under Canby than Walker. The former are under the lead of Porter, the member of Congress elect from this district, and the latter lead themselves, each old fossil being too proud to acknowledge any leader but himself. The great mass the republicans and conservatives are rejoiced of the republicans and conservatives are rejoiced at the prospect of an early admission. The talk about the Legislature undertaking to upset the provisions of the new constitution or render them to-operative is unfounded in every particular. The unwieldy majority in the Legislature that carried the State is already split into a Walker party and a democratic party, and a separate State Central Committee for the former has already been organized. Both want the ald of the negro voter, and would not run the risk of having him solid against them by medding with originity to give him all his rights in the spirit and letter of the Constitution. Popular opinion has changed too much in Virginia to make such an event in the least probable. voter, and would not run the risk of having him solid against them by medding with ortaiting to give him all his rights in the spirit and letter of the Constitution. Popular opinion has changed too much in Virginia to make such an event in the least probable. The only parties interested in keeping the State out are non-residents, who have been appointed to civil office by the miniary, and who will gather up their traps and make off when she gets in. There are about eighty sherifs, two or three hundred constables, about one hundred judges and the same number of cierks of courts, all the men who hold the fat offices in Richmond and all the military men who also hold civil appointments and are drawing State as well as federal pay. This list comprises men seven-eighths of whom never had any idea of remaining in the State when they came here, and now that their salaries are stopped will clear out, and give as a reason for so doing that a Union man wasn't safe among the ex-rebels. The attempt of this class of men to keep the State out is the best commentary yet on reconstruction, and shows what a fraud it has been in Virginia. All those Northern people who have come here as farmers or business men are rejoiced over the approaching admission, no matter which side they are on in politics, and all the office-holders are opposed to it. The former see that admission puts money in their pockets and tills, and the latter, who never yet have struck a lick of work in the State, find that their ill-gotten gains are to be cut off.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

Convention of the National Base Ball Association at Boston.

Bosron, Dec. 8, 1869.
The National Base Ball Association met at the rooms of the Lowell Club this morning at eleven The Convention was called to order by the Second Vice President, J. R. Rogers, of Pennsylva-nia. Recording Secretary C. E. Coon, of the District of Columbia, and Treasurer N. N. Rogers, of Massachusetts, were present. The other officers were absent. The following named associations were represented:-New York, 85 clubs, by 9 delegates; Pennsylvania, 23 clubs, by 3 delegates; New Jersey, 21 clubs, by 3 delegates; Massachusetts, 17 clubs, by 2 delegates; Missouri, 12 clubs, by 2 delegates; Ohio, 2 delegates, the District of Columbia, 5 clubs, by

and the District of Columbia, 5 cutos, by
I delegate. The various reports for the year were
read. The report of the Recording Secretary suggesting that he ce authorized to procure new engraved
certificates to issue to members was adopted.

The following named officers were elected for the
ensuing year:—President, A. N. Bush; First Vice
Fr sident, J. H. Westervelt, of New Jersey; Second
vice President, L. P. Fuiler, of Missouri; Recording
Secretary, C. E. Coon, of District of Columbia; Corresponding Secretary, A. T. Goshom, of Ohio;

Vice President, L. P. Fuller, of Missouri; Recording Secretary, C. E. Coon, of District of Columbia; Corresponding Secretary, A. T. Goshom, of Ohio; Treasurer, W. A. Conant, of New York.

The Kentucky Base Ball Club, of Kentucky, was admitted to the association on a statement being made that there were not a sufficient number of clubs in the State to form a State association. Mr. WLDRY, of New York, offered a resolution recognizing the National Chronicle as the official paper of the fraternity, which was adopted.

The amended constitution was taken up by sections and passed. The most noticable alterations were one requiring applications for memoership in this association to be made ten days before the annual meeting instead of thirty, as heretofore; another fixing the iast Wednesday of November for the annual meeting of the association instead of December, and another fixing the sam of fitty cents instead of one dollar, as heretofore, as the annual dues from each club belonging to the association. After acting upon these articles the Con vention took a recess until haifpast three P. M.

past three P. M. .

The afternoon session was called to order by President Bush, and on motion the rules and regulations, with "proposed amendments, were taken up and acted upon by sections, as in the case of the constiwith 'proposed amendments, were taken up and acted upon by sections, as in the case of the constitution. The principal amendments adopted were as follows:—Giving the unpire permission to call the striker, in the same manner as in the calling of balls, without giving warning; in case of an equal number of runs between two clubs in a game, and where one refuses to continue it, giving the other club the game, with a score of nine to nothing; striking out the section which makes a distinction between amateur and professional clubs.

Mr. CANWELL, in behalf of the New York delegation, offered a resolution, which was adopted, rescinding the penalty of expulsion against Edward Duffy, and reinstating him.

Mr. WILDEY made a motion to add twenty to the score of the Cincinnat Club in the game nlaved be.

Duily, and reinstating him.

Mr. Wilder made a motion to add twenty to the score of the Cincinnati Club in the game played between that organization and the Haymakers last August. Laid on the table by a vote of 11 to 0.

After the usual votes of thanks Mr. J. R. ROGERS, of Pensylvania, offered a motion that the next annual meeting be held in Cincinnati.

Mr. Wilder offered an amendment substituting New York as the place of meeting. Carried.

The Convention then adjourned.

New York as the place of meeting. Carried.
The Convention then adjourned.
By invitation of the Lowell and Harvard clubs the association visited Selwnn's theatre in the evening, and afterwards partook of a supper at the Parker House at a late hour, where his Honor Mayor Shurt-liff presided. THE NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

Visit of the Members to Fortress Monroe-Reception by General Barry. FORTRESS MONBOR, Va., Dec. 8, 1869.

The National Board of Trade and large numbers of invited guests arrived here to-day at twelve o'clock, on board the steamer George Leary, from Norfolk, un-der escort of the Norfolk Board of Trade. The excur-sionists were received by General Barry, command-ant, and the officers of the fort. A saute of thirec-guns was fired in their honor, and General darry treated them to a handsome collation. After inspect-ing the fort they returned to Norfolk at two o'clock this afternoon.

THE PHILADELPHIA FIRE.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8, 1869.
The members of the Philad cipnia Commercial Exchange, undaunted by the destruction of their hall, met yesterday at Micheners & Co.'s store, on Arch street, and resumed business. Their hall will be rebuilt immediately, the insurance being sum-cient to replace it. The origin of the fire, although generally attributed to an explosion of gas, is still a mystery.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, Dec. 8—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at \$22\(\pi\) for money, and \$22\(\pi\) as \$22\(\pi\) for the account. American securities flat. Pive-twenties, 1862, 85\(\pi\): 186, 83\(\pi\): 1807, 86\(\pi\): tenforties, 81\(\pi\). Stocks sleady. Eric Railway, 20\(\pi\): illinois Central, \$2\(\pi\); Atlantic and Great Western,

PARIS BOURSE.—PARIS, Dec. 8.—The Bourse closed du'll. Rentes, 727. Soc.
Frankfort Bourse, —Frankfort, Dec. 8.—United States bonds opened flat; five-twenties, 1862, 90%

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1. I. VERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Dec. 8.—

1. 4:30 P. M.—Cotton steady. Midding uplands. 11 1/4.1.

middling Orieaus, 11 1/4.1. The sales of the day foot up 10,000 bales, of which 2,000 were taken on speculation and export.

up 10.000 baies, of which 2,000 were taken on speculation and export.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.—HAVRE, Dec. S.—Cotton closed quiet and steady on the spot and adoat.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTEFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Dec. S.—I P. M.—COTN, 298. 3d. per quarter for European.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Dec. S.—I P. M.—Pork dull at 1108. per bbl. for Eastern prime mess. Lard quiet and steady.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Dec. S.—4:30 P. M.—Navis isores dull and unchanged.

LONDON MARKET.—LONDON, Dec. S.—4:30 P. M.—Linseed oil frimer at £23 188. Tailow firm at 47s. 3d. a 47s. od. Refined petroleum, 18. 8d. a 18. 855d.

PETROLEUM MARKET.—ANTWERP, Dec. S.—Petroleum closed frim yesterday at 15 marc bancos 8 schillings.

SOUTHERN COTTON MARKETS.

The cotton market closed active and firm; saise, 750 baies; receipts, 1,230 baies; middling, 250.

Cotton closed fraquiar at 155,c for middlings; receipts, 5,235 baies; exports, 57 baies; saises, 200 baies; cotton closed fram and tyc. better; saies, 600 baies; middlings, 235;c; receipts, 1,50 baies; alles, 600 baies; middlings, 235;c; receipts, 1,50 baies.

Cotton very active and firmer, at 155;cs. 2 baies, 100 baies; middling; sales, 6,100 baies; exports to Liverpool; 2,37 baies.

NORFOLE, Va. Dec. 5, 150. dling; sales, 6,1to bates; exports to Loverpoor, 2,517 bases.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 8, 1995.

Cotton quiet and firm; receipts, 900 bates; exports coast
wise, 1,573 bates; sales, 100 bates low middling at Edge. Cotton was in active demand throughout the day and chosen firm; sales, 4.00 bales, 400 after the close of the market yeaterlay; indidilings, 254c. a 255c.; receipts, 600 bales; exports, 135 bales.

AMUSEMENTS.

TAMMANY,-"The great wigwam" is once more ablaze with novelty and sensation. The very un-funny tumbling of acrouatic pantomimists and the breakneck acts of daring trapezists have at last given way to a performance with less risk in it, but possessing upon the whole a thousand times more fun, which consequently makes it a thousand times more enjoyable. The last trump card at the Tammany is an excruciatingly comic buriesque entitled "Ead Dicker" in the last trump. is an excruciatingly comic buriesque entitled "Bad Dickey," which, judging from the favor with which it has been received, will doubtless enjoy a long and successful run. "Bad Dickey" is a localized version of Mr. Burnand's popular English travestee on 'Richard III," and with its clever local hits on follies of the times and the leading questions of the day, cannot fail to prove eminently attractive. The piece has been handsomely placed upon the stage and enjoys the advantages of excellent scenery and gorscous costumes, and is ably interpreted by a number of popular ravorites from various theatres in this city and elsewhere. The burlesque, which is in two acts and a prologue, is fudicrously funny, and is filled with all sorts of music, from that of the infectious opera bouge down to the great "Shoo Fly" song and dance, which is now the rage at no less than ten different places of amusement in this city. Mr. M. W. Piske, formerly of Burron's theatre, but more recently from moral chicago, assumes the part of the Dat: of Gloster—"Bad Dickey"—and does it with an irresistible ease and dash which carries the audience by storm. He is a burlesque actor of no ordinary ment, and has aircady established himself as a favorite with the Tanmany patrons. Miss Fanny Herring personates the warlike Richanond, and lends to the character no smail degree of that grace and abandon which years ago made her so popular in this city. The other leaving characters in the piece are ably sustained by Miss Likzle Kelsey, who assumes the rôte of Buckingham; Miss Bessie Ludiow, who personates Catesbry; Miss Alice Harrison as Elizabeth, and Miss Maggie Desmond as Lady Anne. The buriesque of "Bad Dickey" is preceded by the conedecta of "the Eton Boy," in which Miss Rose Massey, as Fanny Curry, carries off the honors.

Wood's Museum.—There was a fine audience at Wood's Museum.—There was a fine audience at Wood's Museum .- There was a fine audience at Wood's Museum, and the announcement, by poster and otherwise, that the celebrated Cardin giant

would be on exhibition drew a large number of the cager quidnuncs to get a glimpse of the monster that has created such a stir in the scientific world. Astute geologists, careworn statesmen, anxious Astute geologists, careworn statemen, anxious ministers, newspaper men and every one who has in the least been interested in the wonderful petriaction or what not gathered about the cold, alast no longer animate, features of the imperturbable man of stone. The utmost exettement—bordering on enthusiasm—was manifested in the crowds that througed to see it; and, now, as more extensive accommodations have been provided, the large number that failed to gan admission will nave an opportunity to see the eighth wonder of the world. The play of the evening was "kenilworth," an opportunity to see the eighth wonder of the world. The play of the evening was "kenilworth," an olla podrida of music, singing, dancing, colloquy, pinns, sharp couplets and local rhymes, in which admirat Fisk, Oakey Hait, Larry O'Brien and other notables were struck 'twixt wind and water. The execution was fine as a whole, and in all the details; popular airs, expressive ditties and all the turns of the dance of dances being given with frequent eneores. Miss Ohivia Rand was extremely lovely on the stage, calling down tempests of applicated by her singing, which in all cases had the don't-you-observe sayle about it, much to the deligate of the audience. She is a star—a perfect impersonation of an old time Earl—and is one of the most popular of all artistes now on the boards. In other respects the entertainment was equally satisfactory.

PARK THEATER BEROSLYN—There was a large

PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN,-There was a large and highly delighted audience at Mrs. Conway's theatre last evening. The play was the "Serpent on the Hearth, or Bound to Love, Jealousy, Faith and Comfort." The effusion is from the pen of Palgrave Simpson, and is replete with pathetic and dramatic Simpson, and is replete with pathetic and dramatic effect. As rendered at the Park by the admirable company of artists, it is indeed a success, and is one of the finest misodramas ever played in Brooklyn. Miss Kate Reignoids, as Marguerite, the fainful but unfortunate wire, was in one of her napplest moods, and was applauded, as she deserved, at several points in the play for her artistic powers. Mr. Mark Bates, as the jesious husband; E. Lamb, as Mark Measiey, and the innant prodigy, Jenny Yeomans, each came in for a fair share of the plaunit favors of the evening.

NEW YORK CIRCUS.-The varied and well executed programme of entertainment presented at this popular establishment continues to draw good houses. The monotony so frequently complained of in respect to an equestrian exhibitions is made to disappear before the uniting efforts employed to meet the tastes of the public. The programme last evening drew a large audience, and the equestrian feats of Mie. Hindley, Frank Meiville, Mr. Meiville and his child added fresa laurels to their aircady well-actived aime. The 'man monkey' is an excellent personitication, and its performances would almost tend to obsterate any doubts that may have previously existed in the public mind respecting the close affinity between man and monkey.

Musical and Theatrical Notes. Patti and Parepa-Rosa are both singing in

Hermann is prestidigitating in the Hub and Blitz is slight-of-handing in Philadelphia.

Mrs. Scott-Siddons commences a short engage-

ment in Boston on Monday next. On dit-that the Russian concert troupe now in this city will give a season of Russian opera at the French Theatre, commencing next week.

Rossi, the Italian tragedian, who is expected in this city next September, is now creating a great furore in Palermo.

furore in Palermo.

Jim Juoilee, Jr.'s, long-pending negotiations with the celebrated "Band des Guides" of the King of Belgium have at length neen definitive concluded, and Monsieur or Herr Victor Bender and his uniformed musiclans are booked to give a series of concerts at the Grand Opera House about the 1st of April.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Rear Admiral Craven has been ordered to assume the duties of Port Admiral at San Francisco, Cal., on the 1st of January next.

Brooklyn Navy Yard. A draft of fifty sallors left the Navy Yard yesterday, and were escorted by a sergeant and six men

of the marines, by the train to Boston, Mass., forming part of the crew of the Benecia. They will be sent from thence to Portsmouth, N. H., where that vessel is lying.

Three hundred mes, employed in the different departments in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, were discharged yesterday.

Affairs at the Boston Navy Yard.

BOSTON, Dec. 8, 1869.
The United States steamer Alaska went into com mission yesterday. This vessel was built at this station and was launched October 31, 1868. He dimensions are in length 250 feet, with thirty-eight dimensions are in length 250 feet, with thirty-eight feet beam, and nineteen feet depth of hold. She is ship-rigged, with steam as auxiliary; is registered as second class, and 1,082 tons, new measurement. She also carries an armament of ten gans. The following is a list of her officers:—Commander Homer C. Blake; Lieutenant Commander and Executive Officer, J. H. Roland; Lieuenant Commander, C. M. Chester; Lieutenant, A. S. Snow: Lieutenant of Marines, James B. Breeze; Ensigns, Charles M. Chip, R. M. G. Brown, Charles F. Ford and A. W. Wadhams; Surgeon, J. H. Clark; Assistant Surgeon, S. W. Lauts; Paymaster, Franc Clarke; First Assistant Engineer, William H. Ring; Second Assistant Engineer, Francis L. Cooper, Mates, J. W. Foster, William H. Jennings, A. F. Cali and T. S. Sullivan.

Burning of the City Flour Mills on Com-mercial Wharf-Loss Upwards of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars.

Boston, Dec. 8, 1869.

The most destructive fire in this city for a long

time occurred last evening, by which nearly all the buildings connected with the Boston City Flour Mills, on Commercial wharf, were almost wholly consumed. The first intimation of the existence of a fire was at about seven o'clock, when there was a vioat about seven o'clock, when there was a violent explosion, and almost immediately the whole
line of granite buildings were in flames. On account of the deep snow in the streets the engines
were greatly delayed in reaching the scene of the
fire, and all the property was beyond human salvation when the first stream was brought to bear upon
the flames. Water was also scarce, and at first none
whatever could be obtained. The buildings consumed contained a large quantity of flour and valuable machinery, and the whole was totally ruined by
either fire or water. The whole loss is estimated to be about \$200,000, on which there
is a heavy insurance. The machinery was insured in the following offices:—In the Albany City
Insurance Company there is \$3,000 insured, and
\$4,500 in each of the following offices:—North American, Hartforu; Western, Buffalo; Buffalo City and
Buffalo Fire and Marine; Republic, Chicago; United
States, Baltimore; Albany City, State, Cleveland;
Maryland, Baltimore; Albany City, State, Cleveland;
Maryland, Baltimore; Schenectady, New York;
Monumental, Baltimore; Schenectady, New York;
Monumental and Commercial of Chicago; and Girard,
Philacelphia. The limits were in full operation and
were turning out about 600 barrers of flour per day.

At twenty minutes past eight last night a fire

broke out in the cellar of the premises No. 79 Third avenue, occupied by Mr. K. Maximilian as an uphoistery, causing damage to stock of \$4,000, insured in the Commercial and American for \$5,000. The building was owned by the Stnyvesant estate and damaged \$500; fully insured.

THE WOMEN'S BUREAU.

National Suffrage Meeting-X Large Attendance-Divorce and Free Love Considered. The usual weekly meeting of the Woman's Naonal Suffrage Association came off yesterday quite a la programme, with the single exception of the place of meeting, waich was in the usual audience hall-No. 12 Packard's building-and not, in accordance with the fact both since published in the daily papers and announced on the afternoon of the last ecture, at the new hall, corner of Seventeenth street and Eighth avenue. The reason for which change of mind not being, it is alleged in the fact that its actors that upon a rather late examination of the proposed precincts, corner Seventeenth street and Eighth avenue, they were proven, by the moneyed voice of the committee, to be ineligible for the purpose desired. The place for all future meetitigs is still undecided upon, and waits for the present upon the action of Mr. Packard, who is unable at the immediate present to decide whether not ne will be able to place his commodious and in every way appreciated and desired hall at the option of the ladies of the National Suffrage Society for the coming week. The fact pro and con. will, however, be duly announced in the newspapers previous to the date of the next meeting, and if decided in the negative the hall on the corner of Twentieth street and Broadway is decided upon as the place of meeting for that afternoon instead. A vote of thanks was proposed and unanimously carried to Mr. Packard in recognition of his long-continued kindness in already placing the room for so long a period at the conve-

nience of the ladies of this association.

The meeting was called to order by Dr. Hallock, who temporarily occupied the chair. Mrs. Crosby, acting as secretary, read the minutes of the

lock, who temporarily occupied the chair. Mrs. Crosby, acting as secretary, read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were approved. The meeting was what would emphatically be termed a mass meeting, no less than 150 being present from first to last upon the floor. Among taem a dozen or fitteen gentlemen were conspicuous.

The feature of the aiternoon was undoubtedly the conversation and resolutions awakened and growing out of the resolution advanced and presented by Mr. C. O. Poole of last week (mentioned in last week) was called for almost immediately responded to by Mr. Poole, who have a subjected and presented by Mr. C. O. Poole of last week (mentioned in last week) was called for almost immediately responded to by Mr. Poole, who have a subjected of the property of the subject of divorce, c., to the extent, perhaps, of a had nour or more. Act, to the extent, perhaps, of a had nour or more. This gentleman was especially bitter upon the late change of basis taxen by the Tribune on this question; and, apropos of his statement, quoted one of the Tribune's editorials, written on Marcon I, 1860 (since meorporated in Hornec Greeney's "Hecollections of a Busy Life"), entitled

Divonce—wownan's Rights.

Our Legislature is again importuned to try its hand at increasing the facilities of divorce. We trust it will ponder long and carefully before it consents. That many persons are oadly mated is true; but that is not the law's famit. The law of our state says planny to all the unmarried, "We very wought be person with woon you join this irrevacuble union. We rectify no missakes. It rests with you not to make any If you do, bear the penalty as you ought, and do not seek to transfer it to the shoulders of the community." And this, we think, is, in the broad view, right, toough in special cases it involves narisher. It is the shoulders of the community." And this, we do the laws, combined to establish, some years since, a state of highest the constancy for any other cause tumarried nearly at penalty. We would not of

nized as suacceat by Jesus Christ.

In concussion, commenting on the above quotation, Mr. Poole merely called attention to the recent action and editorials of the *Tribane* some ten years ago upon the late dreadful illustration of the consequence—the easy "Indiana divorce."

Mr. Poole's famous "resolution!" alluded to and laid over from last time is herewith appended. It runs as follows:—

Whereas our courts do not recognize the divorce de f other States as valid when obtained by citizens of total in cases where the determine party state, therefore Resolved, That the brutal and murderous attack of McFarland upon A. D. Richardson has week is in a great degree attributable to the dehasing and slavish condition of woman, by the statute and common law of the State of New York and the cernicious influence of the New York Tribune upon the divorce question and the civil rights of women.

divorce question and the civil rights of women,

Stormy discussion necessarily became the order of
the hour upon Mr. Poole taking his seat. Among
the speakers who luminediately arose upon the side of
the opposition was Mrs. Blake, who expressed hersel cleverly in defence of the purity of the marriage
relation and against the doctrine of easy divorces.
Mrs. Wilbur also spoke, but in layor of the Tribine
and its late doings; as also Mrs. Dr. Hallock. Mrs.
Norion then offered the following resolution:—

Norson then offered the following resolution:

Whereas at the Richardson inquest on Monday, December 6, in the informal examination of McFariand, the marderer, he declared himsoff advised by his counsel to say "White I fully appreciate my situation and regard the future with decoming centern and solicitude, it may be that time with decoming centern and solicitude, it may be that time with decoming centern and solicitude, it may be that time with decoming centern and solicitude, it may be that time that meaning the prosecution." Evidently the aim of that declaration is to manufacture and predestrains public opinion in favor of the prisoner with a view to his acquittal, and as the acquittal of an assassin must tend to demorraine men and encourage individual vengeance by the boodthirty and vindictive taking of the law into their own hands, thereby anticipating justice, and in the firm belief that had sickles and Cole sufferent the justice of the collinear that is the solicitude of the law into their own hands, thereby anticipating justice, and panishment of their crimes this marder would never have been committee; therefore

As its reading ended Mrs. Dr. Sommens arose and suggested, with extraordinary good sense, that the ladies of the sufrage meeting should not wander so constantly from their special subject of meeting and discussion to other matters so perfectly irretevant, but should at least sometimes, and for at least some space of time, confine their attention to the avowed object of their meeting.

This admirable motion was warmly seconded by Dr. Hoeber and citizers, but was almost immediately

voted down, by the majority of the ladies of the association insisting upon doing their own talking—for the most part all at once and one and all upon every conceivable subject or vazary of the day, from currency down to the discussion of the habits and what should be sacred thoughts and doings of a condemned criminal in his cell.

Mr. Poole's famous resolution being put to the vote was finally carried by a majority of three out of eight. After some more desultory conversation and dispute the society adjourned about half-past four P. M.

THE JERSEY WOMAN'S RIGHTS WOMEN ON DECK.

Opening of the New Jersey Woman's Suffrage Convention at Newark Last Night—Addresses by Lucy Stone, Celia Burleigh, H. B. Blackwell and Others—The Platform.
Pursuant to a call signed by Lucy Stone, President

of the New Jersey State Women's Suffrage Associa-tion, the proceedings of the annual Convention were commenced last evening at the Opera House, in not crowded, and included a majority of ladies. The dresses by Mrs. Lucy Stone, of New Jersey; Mrs. Cella Burleigh, of Brooklyn; Mr. H. B. Blackwell, of New Jersey, and choicely rendered songs by the

Cella Burleigh, of Brooklyn; Mr. H. B. Blackwell, of New Jersey, and choicely rendered songs, by the Huteninson Family.

Shortly before eighto'clock Mrs. Lucy Stone came forward amid applause and proceeded to deliver herself of an extemporaneous discourse of much force and vigor, in the course of which she quoted the statute book of New Jersey, showing that the right to vote should be given to all properly qualified persons except idiots, lunatics, unpardoned feions and women. The women of New Jersey, she said, did not like this, and were determined to effect a change. She hoped that the Convention would have the effect of making New Jersey take rank with other states in granting to the intelligent taxpaying women of the Commonwealth the right to vote, the theory of our government being that all who were taxed should have a voice in the fundamental workings of the same. The right of women to the bailot stood unquestioned. She waged no war on men, but claimed for women a perfect equality. In the matter of wages she wanted women to be placed on a par with men when their ability and services were the sime. It was a burning sname in our public schools to see female teachers, whose duties were equality arduous and operous as those of male teachers, receiving only a fraction of the remuneration allowed the latter. In concuston Mirs. Stone said that truth would surely set matters right at the last, and as God lived she believed that the women of New Jersey would yet have the power to cast their ballot as did now the men.

beneved that the women of New Jersey would yet have the power to cast their ballot as did now the men.

The next speaker was Mrs. Bunletgu, whose graceful manuer and appearance as well as the carnestness with waich site spoke elicited the warmest sympathy from the andlence. She commenced by saying that it was time woman was recognized as an incividual, and in a series of chaste, elegant and finely selected sentences went on to explain that netther true womanhood nor true manbood could be attained but by a perfect equality of the sexes in all the airlars of life—private public social and legal. She saw in woman suffage the glorious promise that woman would softe day in the future think for berself, act for herself; live har own life, not as a fractional part of man, but as an integral portion of humanity. Refusing to be serfs, said she we should insist on our prerogative to be peers. Neither did she desire to wage war on man she knew notting grander than a true man, and assured those husbands lovers and brothers who were present that they would be equally benefited with women by the emancipation of the latter. You have, continued she, helped us, cherished and loved us, but not sufficient to make us your equals. In a low cuttingly sarcastic sentences the rair speaker completely demonstate whe tences the rair speaker completely demonstate whe

hood could be attained until women shall belong to hersell. Mrs. Burleign's entire address was listened to with the deepest attention and repeatedly drew forth warm appliause.

After the rendering in a very expressive sive of "One More Unfortunate" by the Huichinsons Mr. H. B. BLACKWELL came forward and read a letter from senator Wilson, of Mass. chuseurs, expressive of his regret at not being able to be present and wishing success to the movement. He then read the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That wedemand suffrage for woman as an act of polical justice; because those who obey laws should have a voice in their onac-ment, and those woman as an act of have a voice in their onac-ment, and those mentioned have a voice in the imposition and the expenditure. Heasing That we demand suffrage for woman as an act of political expedience, because women as a class pointers peculiar moral characteristics, which need to be represented in government as a power for temperature, peace, purity, religious economy and puolic order. government as a power for temperative, peace, purity, rea-gious economy and purity order.

Resolved, That the adojection of woman to man in her legal and industria; readous is a necessary consequence of her subjection to man in her pointed relations; that suilrage for woman means an equal right to her children, property and caratings; a right to a fair day's wages for a fair day's work; a right to end adomation, occupation and compensation; a right to individuality, self-reliance and a fewards.

Mr. BLACKWELL then delivered an address endors-ing all that had previously been said and considera-

ing all that had previously been said and considera-ble more.

Rev. Phene Hounsford, "the honored paster of two churches in Massachusetts," made the closing The Convention continues to-day.

EXPLORING THE OCEAN RED.

Professor Robinson's Paper on Deep Sea Sounding and Dredging Before the So-

ciety of Practical Engineering. Mr. B. C. Gregory, in the absence of Professor tobinson, read an elaborate and interesting paper last evening before the Society of Practical Engineering, at the Cooper Institute, on "Deep Sca Sounding and Dredging," Mr. J. A. Whitney in the

He said the present century has witnessed science advancing with more gigantic strides than at any other period of the world's history. Through the agency of steam the ocean has been made the highway of nations, the land is girt with a network of railroads and civilization is carried to the ends of the earth. Electricity, though discovered by Taales six hundred years before Christ, has only recently

six hundred years before Christ, has only recently been compelled to give forth its power and subtlety for the benefit of man; but as science is as yet ignorant of the nature of this agent it has been unable to apply it to machinery.

With geology, zoology and many other sciences deep sea explorations have an intimate connection, as well as upon mavigation and submarine telegraphy. The lead and line was the carriest device for deep sea sounding, and it is still in use. The crudeness of the contrivance has, however, led to the popular error of a "boltomiess ocean" and to many mistakes—sometimes faial ones—in making soundings. oundings.
The success which has attended the laying of sub-

soundings.

The success which has attended the laying of submarine cables has set the erroneous idea of an ocean without bottom at rest forever and given an impulse to the effort to invent new means of sounding and dreaging. The soundings made in the Atlantic show its bottom to be an extensive plateau, varying in depth at different points. The average depth is 12,000 feet, though the steamer cyclops obtained a depth of 13,000 feet. This ocean floor begins about 130 miles from the firsh coast; there the descent from shallow to deep water is very rapid, reaching 10,000 feet in fifts miles, giving an angle of descent greater than that of the Italian Alps. The deepest part of the Atlantic is on the American side, near the banks of Newfoundiand, where a great basin exists ranging east and west for nearly a thousand miles, and whose depth is beheved to exceed the highest of the Himaiaya mountains. It has also been recently proved that a ship can be held in one piace and soundings made, even when the weather is comparatively rough. America has been the pioneer in inventing deep sea sounding apparatus, and her inventions are as much used in the British navy as our own. Here the fecturer described the latest instruments that have been invented for deep sea sounding, and after tracing the rise of dredging with sir John Ross' efforts in Bailin's lay in 1815, he followed Hoskyn, Berryman and Dayman in their sub-narine explorations, gave many interesting facts, such as that of the bottom of the ocean teeming with an all fifth some of them of a very high type, and coacided by showing what a vast flood of light is thrown upon practical science by deep sea sounding and dreaging apparatus.

Suffrage FOR He RESER, INDIAN AND CHINAMAN.

SUFFRAGE FOR THE NEGRO, INDIAN AND CHINAMAN. Boston, Dec. 8, 1869.

Fred Douglass delivered an address here last vening, in which he went over his old argument for suffrage for his own ebony race, and then went a step or two further by demanding it for the noble red man and the Oriental Chinaman. Our trouble, red man and the Oriental Chilbrian. Our troofe, he said, was not because republicanism was an experiment, but the mistake was in hesitating to give absolute equality in every direction; but this, he thought, would come in time, and all the races of the laud be incorporated into our composite nationality.

HESSRIS-LANDER. On Wednesday, December 8, by the Nev. Mr. Regner, ANTHONY RESSELS, of Hoboken, to Miss AMELIA LANDER, of this city.

[For other Marriages see Eighth Page.]

A Universal Remedy.-"Brown's Bronchial stands the first in public favor and Brunchial Affections, a stands the first in public favor and combinence; this result been acquired by a test of many years. Its merits and extra size use lawe caused the Troches to be counterfelted, and would caution purchasers to be on their guard against wor-less mittations.

Age Creeps Upon Many a Beautiful Woman surely despoiling her of those wondrous charms which is sein-ate the sterner set. The SkIN which was once so smooth and clear becomes wrinkled and hard. To a persor thus situated

situated

GOURAUD'S ORIENTAL CREAM
is indeed a treature, for it enables her to renew the beauty of
her prime. To be had at GOURAUD'S depot, 48 BOND
street, and druggists. A .- For a Stylish and Elegant Hat Go to

A .- Photographs for the Holidays Should Be-ordered at once. CHARLES D. FREDRICKS & CO., 587 Broadway, opposits Metropolitan Hotel.

A .- Weather Strips Exclude Cold, Wind, tust, &c. ROEBUCK BROS., 58 Fulton street, New York, A.—A.—U. S. Fire Extinguisher, Same as supplied to the N. Y. Fire Department, Always ready for instant use. No building safe without it. Beware of worth-less inventions. U. S. Fire Extinguisher Company, No. 6 Dey street, New York.

A.-Holiday Presents-Ford & Tupper, Manufacturing Silveramiths, wholesale and retail, Nos. 757 and 789, Broadway, corner Teath street, up stairs.

Advice Gratis.-Dr. Fitler's Rhemmatic Rem-

Cristadoro's Unrivalled Hatr Dye. -Sold and applied at his wig and scalp factory, No. 6 Astor House. Erring But Noble.—Self-Help for Your men who, having arred, desire a better manbood. Sent in healed letter envelopes, free of charge, Address HOWA RD ASSOCIATION, how P. Philadelphia, Ya.

Fine Watches and Jewelry
of all descriptions for Salks and REPAIRED by first
workmen. IEO. C. AllEN & SON, 1,173 Broadwy
tween Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth streets, w
id 415
Broadway, one door below Canal street.

Purs. Furs. Furs.

"The fur that warms a monarch warmed a bes r."

"Now is the winter of tur discontent

"Now is the winter of tur discontent

"Shakespeare in pro-—Shakspeare in Muffs, Sleigh Robes, Buffalo Overcoais, Ac. A cheap assortment for sale by KNOX, the Hatter, way, corner of Fulton street.

Gifts For the Holidays.

The undersigned agents for the celebrated Brorel & Courrister nickel straight line and equilibrium easy pensent Lever Watches, have been instructed to dose out in a balance of the stock of gold and sliver Watches at Wholesakulays only.

All Watches warrandel Model of rifficate.

All Watches warrandel Note & a RUGLER,
Nos. 2 and 10 John arces, up stairs.

Holiday Presents.
Gold Spectacles and Everlasses, Opera Glasses, Microcopes, Magte Lanterns, &c., &c., at the lowest prices.
JANES PRENTIF E, 154 Bloodway. Hair on Upper Lip, Chir, or Low Fore-head, or any part of the body, upr acted by GOURALD'S POWDER SUBTILE, acted and que alr, at his depot, &Bond street, where may be had his Rouge for pair lips and cheeks, Lip Waite, &c.

In View of the Deception Practiced by Deal-ers in workless Oriode and other parious imitation watches, buyers of genuine AMERICAN VATCHES should invaria-bly semand a certificate of genut

Ladies' Furs. Dentlement Furs Boys' and Youths' Furs. Wal :NOCK & CO., 519 Broadway

Proprietary Modic ines for Sale, Lactuding letican Musiang Linter at, Lyons' Kathairon, Magnolia aim, Lyons' Fowder and other valuable articles. "Al. E. EVERSON, in Broadway.

They Shun the Light!—This is the Case with all the compounds for darkening geap half. Lightwood decompose and reveal their disquaring nature. Nothing is interposed between PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION POR THE HARI, and the eyes of the purchaser; they see what is her a translater; it liquid without sediment. Shaking does not obout it, for there is no foul deposit to make up. Nevertheless it changes gray balt to its original hite-a thing which no "dys" or "criterio" or "essurer" in a very st uona satisfactorily. It is guaranteed to be unfailing.

Amas is Coming.—Felix Gourand's Balance of fancy goods removed from 65 Broadway to his present location, 6 of sond street, consisting of leader Work locks, pressing Comes, Fans, &c., will be sold obtained by leading the sold of the so